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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	28/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनमे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a huge collection of architectural heritage, which is facing a strong wind of erosion and ASI stand a gaurdian against these.

Role of ASI :-

1) It review the archaelogical site
↳ select them for conservation.

2) It causes repair with expert technology.
↳ without altering the character

3) It maintains basic facilities
↳ to let tourists understand importance.

4) Consulted by government in any development plan affecting

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heritage sites
↳ eg Central vista redevelopment

But of late it is facing challenges

Independence of decisions questioned
eg Jallianwallah Bagh project

Funding scarcity
↓
lacks strong revenue generation

Challenges

Lack access to advanced technology
↳ dependent on foreign consorts

Not able to monetise its resources completely

Thus a series of measures are taken to address these:

1) Adopt a Heritage scheme
↳ encourage CSR fund to manage heritage site

2) Naming sites in UNESCO heritage list
↳ to receive funds and technology

3) HRIDAY scheme - develop areas around heritage places.

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक समाधान एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribals, are greatest known conservers of knowledge and heritage and their artistic collection is a revered economic commodity.

Tribal Art for economic empowerment

- Employment avenues ex Madhubani painting on railway stations
- Commercialization of art eg Warli art on T-shirts
- Tribal cuisine & brewery ex Mahua drink of Maharashtra earned huge economic revenue to tribal sites

Socio economic transformation

- Reduce inequality from society
- Economic empowerment will improve social condition → accessible health
- Reduce displacement related impact

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But there are certain challenges in attaining the potential of tribal art:-

1) Tribals are forgetting their rich culture
↳ due to Sanskritisation

2) Huge illiteracy in tribals
↳ prevent them from utilising main markets

3) Fragmented tribal groups
↳ prevent economy of scale

4) Exploitation of their unawareness by middlemen, IPR regimes

5) Westernisation of culture in mainstream society
↳ decreases value of indigenous produce

Thus there is a need to preserve the culture and cause equitable benefit sharing out of it.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919, came when Indians had supported British during world war I and hence Indians had huge expectations from this

It bought some radical administrative changes! –

1) Dyarchy at state level –
↳ gave power to Indian ministries.

2) It provided federal public service Commission
↳ to increase Indian representation

3) Majority of elected Indians at all the legislatures

4) Provision for women to vote

5) Increased Indian representation

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in viceroy's executive council.

8) Also the announcement of self government to be attained made. But it failed to meet Indians expectations as :-

1) The date of such self government not disclosed
↳ showed false promises

2) Dyarchy had no transfer of significant power
↳ thus British supremacy intact

3) At central level no devolution of power

4) Federal public service commission not established till 1926

5) Other demands i.e. of salary of Secretary of state not met.

Thus, it remained a farce attempt and India responded with [Non cooperation movement].

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far reaching implications. Elucidate (150 words) 10

प्रश्न. 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Korean war' was fought between north and south Korea from 1950 to 1954 which saw active participation of US.

It is termed as a forgotten war due it being overshadowed with larger geopolitical rivalry between the two superpowers (cold war).

But it had far reaching implications:-

1) It has broken down the peninsula

↳ North and South Korea have similar culture but divided boundary.

2) The conflict time and again threatens to destabilise the region
↳ eg threat of use of nuclear weapon by North Korea

3) The template developed by US in this war was used at other places
↳ ex Vietnam war

4) It had a huge ideological implication
↳ reminds the world that two ideology refuse to coexist.

5) It has degraded the humanitarian condition of Korean people (specially north Korea)

Thus the war got over, but the battlescar remains deeply entrenched.

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5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth has a magnetic field of it own with its magnetic north and south pole lying on the geographical south and north pole respectively

Origin of magnetism

1) Earth has a liquid innercore due to high temperature
2) It is composed of metals like Iron - Ferromagnetic in origin, Nickle, etc.
3) The movement of ferromagnetic material in inner core creates a magnetic field
4) Due to movement of whole magnet the intensity of magnetic field

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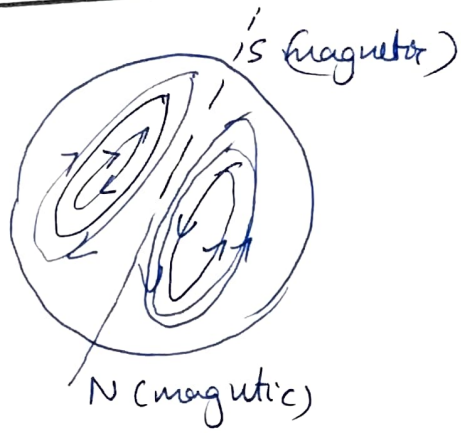
increases

5) This magnetic field also flips with time

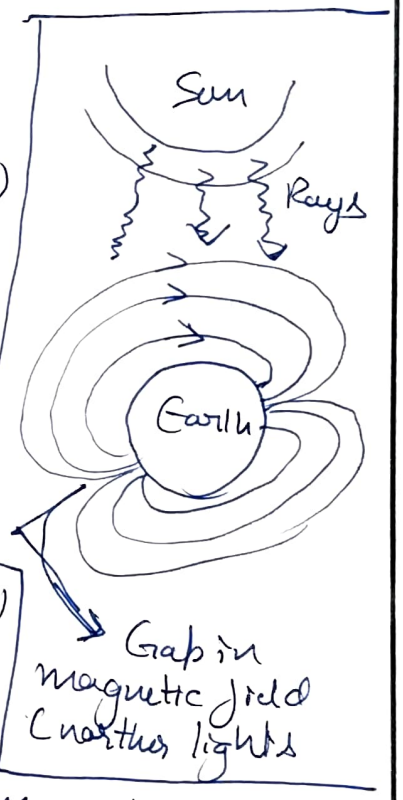


Significance

1) It protects from Solar ray (Charged solar particles)

2) Thus saves life from damagin rays

3) Creates northern lights (Aurora Borealis) & Southern (Austrialis too)



4) It is used in navigation, on seas, land

5) Geotail formation is used to assess moon's mineral composition

Thus essential to understand its working.

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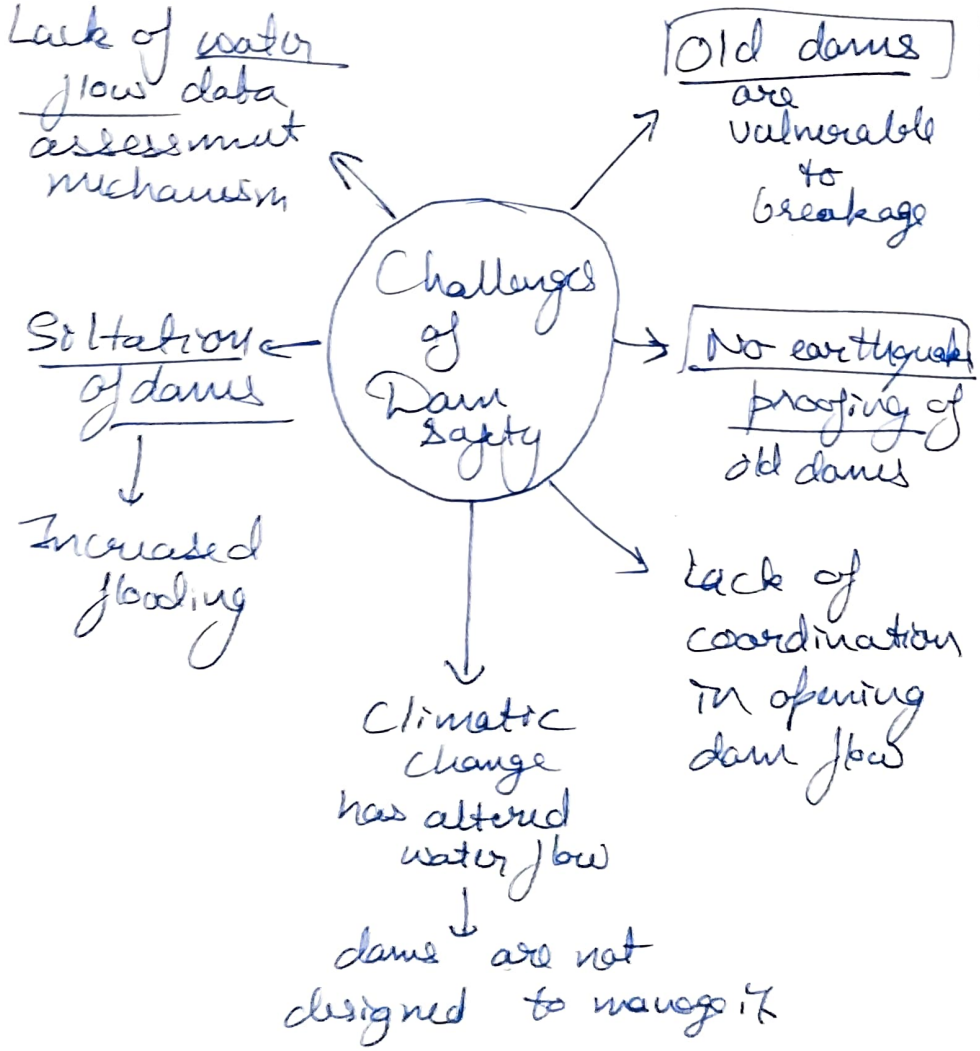
6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

"Dams are temples of modern India" but it is essential to not make them heritage temples as older dams faces certain challenges:-



In light of this government is undertaking DRIP (dam rehabilitation and improvement project with support of World Bank.

It has following potential:

1) It can protect from natural calamity
   ↳ ex Koyna earthquake in Maharashtra.

2) Modern dams, provid accurate data to manage water
   ↳ prevent flooding eg Kerala flood

3) It will improve hydropower potential of India

4) Increase reservoir capacity
   ↳ increase drinking and agricultural water

5) Reduce interstate dispute.

Thus it lays stronger foundation so that they can again act as fulcrum to us

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon compensation depth is the vertical distance till which dissolution of ~~Calcium can happen is~~ of CO_2 can be compensated by the organism

It reduces in depth due to

→ Increased CO_2 levels in atmosphere

→ Acidification of water bodies

→ Eutrophication.

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Implications

1) Death of sea organisms
↳ eg Photoplanktons

2) will disturb aquatic food chain
↳ death of organism
↳ death of lakes (ecosystems) gradually

3) Decomposing bodies are threat to humans
↳ eg ~~toxin~~ by bacteria

4) ~~Loss~~ Loss of livelihood and economic opportunities

5) loss of aesthetic beauty and cultural significance

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8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India features at a lowly 76th position out of 80+ countries in Social mobility Index of WEF and hence it becomes important to understand it.

~~Con~~ Social mobility is the ability of a section, hitherto lowly placed in social ladder to break the silos and climb to a higher social status, without any impediment

Social mobility's relation with equality :—

1) Equality of opportunity is a must to gain social mobility
↳ eg Untouchability decreases this opportunity.

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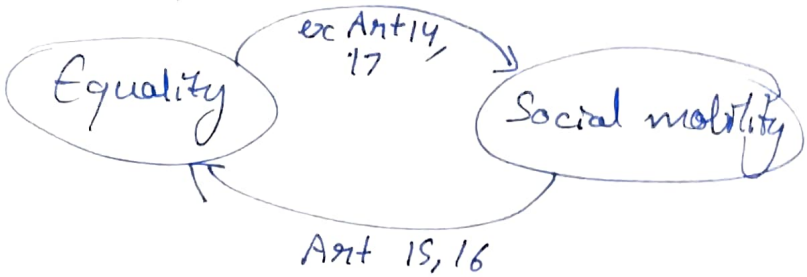
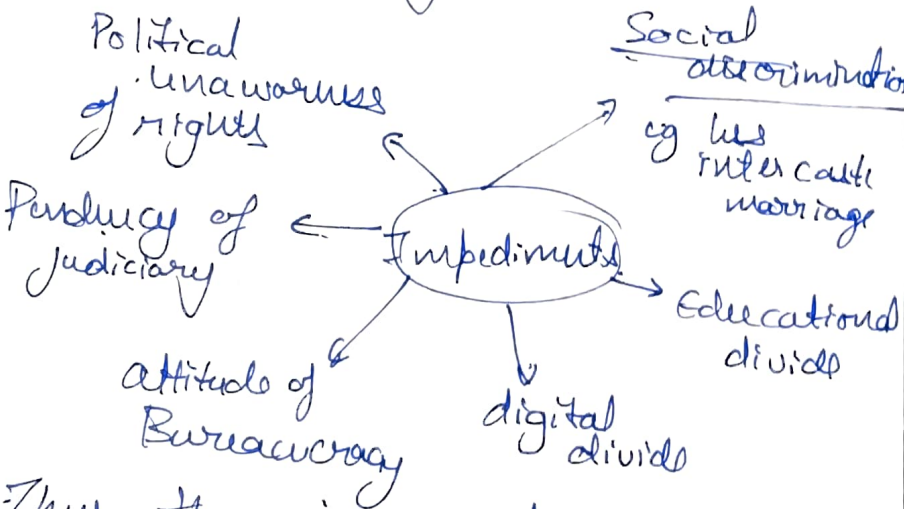
2) Social mobility enables achievement of equality

↳ eg Article 15 provides "lower class" an opportunity to rise



But there are impediments in achieving it:-



Thus there is a need to move beyond Equality provisions, to realise social mobility and hence [social movements] are needed

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

2 child policy provides a mandatory limit on number of children, by the state, who penalises any violation of law
eg China's policy norm
- State like Rajasthan has some form of it for Panchayat elections.

The arguments to support it are
1) India is 2nd most populous and in a decade will become 1st
2) Population reduces employment avenues
3) feeds into poverty
4) Causes excessive drain on environmental resources

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But, inspite of quick fix it proposes

It is not much suitable for India in current times as:-

1) India has already achieved TFR < 2.1
↳ as per NFHS-5 data

2) Coercive measure has historically backfired
↳ ex 1977 emergency

3) Against international law
↳ UN convention on population

4) Literacy and economic growth are the best contraceptive.
↳ eg UP has 64% literacy – 4 child/couple
Kerala 100% literacy – 2 child/couple

5) We need distributional population policy more now

Hence, such policy are only a last resort, while thankfully India can do away with it if focused on development more ~~select districts~~

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has opened its gates for globalisation post 1991, and since then seen a influx of idea and influence, some which it wanted, others which it could not prevent.

Globalisation has been efficient as :-

1) It dramatically increased India's GDP
   ↳ from economic crisis to 3rd largest economy in PPP

2) It increased inflow of FDI and technology

3) Scientific collaboration have been helpful
   ↳ eg Astra Zeneca vaccine in India

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4) Social transformation with liberal ideas
↳ eg #metoo movement

5) Revolutionalise communication
↳ use social media.

But it has been found to be unjust too

Thus, globalisation - need to be tamed and regulated to make it incredibly just, without loosing efficiency. Skill India program, NSP2020 are steps in that direction only

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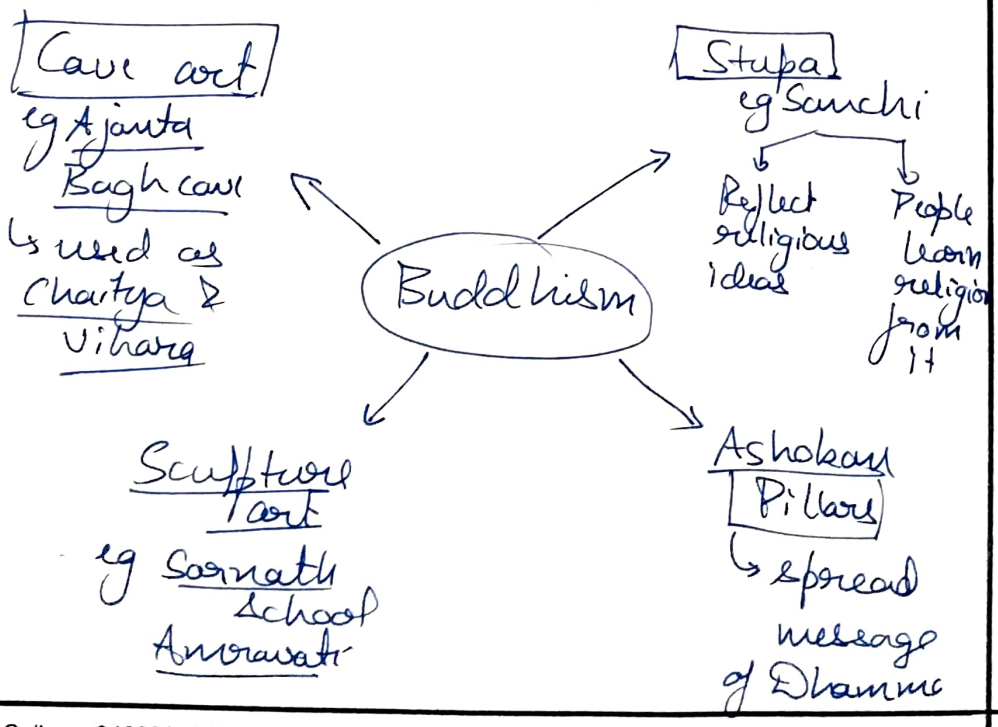
11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is not termed the land of spiritualism, without any reason. As here both the heart of people (religion) and craft of stone (art) speak the same language.

Prominent examples of religions interacting with art.



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Thus Buddhist monuments are embodiments of religion
eg Stupa reflects samadi of Buddha (Ando, Medhi)

Also at same time this art is a religion in itself.

Similarly

Jainism
- Caves
  - eg Sitanvasal T.N.
  - Kharavela Orisso
- Sculpture
  - Shravan-belagola
- Temple architecture
  - eg Dilwara temple Mount Abu.

Here also the dexterity of artists reflects nothing less than a religion.

Sikhism
- Jallianwalla Bagh monument
- Temple
  - eg Golden temple Amritsar
- Fort - Lohagarh fort

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Hinduism

- Temple architecture
  - Northern style
    - Lingaraj temple, Orissa
    - Khajuraho temple M.P
  - Southern style
    - Meenakshi temple
    - Brihadishwar temple Tanjore
- Sculpture
  - eg Yakshini of Didarganj Bihar

These temple reflect embodiment of religious values of people and their art is a religion in itself.

Thus it can be said that art and religion not only coexisted, but [coevolved] where one encouraged the growth of other

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Working class grievances and dissent had a pre congress origin in forms of writing of Sasipada Banerjee, formation of Mill hand association, etc

Inspite of this there was a organisational apathy by Congress/as:-

1) Before 1905, there was no involvement of working class movement in congress fold.

2) During swaraj movement; Tilak bought working class grievances
↳ But congress restricted its demand to other factors

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3) Working class group organised huge protest on arrest of Tilak
↳ but this didn't get Congress support due to split.

4) In congress ministries also less enthusiastic support was there
↳ as Congress was wary of dividing the movement into class struggle

5) Congress focused on on Pan-India demands mostly
↳ eg Salt tax

Despite this, the working class participated overwhelmingly as:

1) They were a major force of movement in 'Swaraj struggle 1905'
↳ eg Tuticorin strike.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Huge strike of all worker against arrest of Tilak.

3) Non cooperation movement saw the biggest such participation
↳ This made the capitalist wary of class struggle

4) Though the participation was low in QIM due to ~~Russia~~ Soviet involvement
↳ but after WW-II spontaneous movements broke across the country.

5) Movement during HMS Talwar rating protest broke the neck of camel
↳ famously termed as [last nail in the coffin of British empire]

Thus, though movement was not divided into [class struggle] but this at ~~not~~ no point undermined [Antiimperialist sentiment]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उनके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was England's Viceroy to India, who occassioned the mass left disgruntled by Lord Lytton's oppressive policy.

His tenure saw some liberal elements :-

1) He attempted for empowering local self government
↳ this showed India that an idea like self rule is possible.

2) He is known as 'liberator' of press
↳ as He repealed the draconian vernacular press Act.

Don't write anything this margin (for binding purpose)

3) Under his tenure Hunter Commission 1882 was set up
↳ this provided the foundation of education of masses, women and asked British to own responsibility

4) He also reduced the war expenditure of Afghan policy
↳ thus checking a drain of wealth

5) He tried to bring Ilbert 'Bill'
↳ to achieve Judicial equality as white men can be tried by Indian Judge

But these liberal hopes were soon killed.

1) Ilbert bill was never allowed to be passed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Judicial inequality continued

2) Local self government did not materialise

↳ Provinces were reluctant

↳ Bureacracy did not allow significant autonomy to local government.

3) ~~Gain~~ Promises of education were never implemented.

↳ Under Lord Curzon, the autonomy of university was taken back

4) Liberation of press, remained unrealised

↳ by application of draconian Sedition law (Sec 124-A) eg Against Tilak.

Thus, Ripon's liberal attitude ~~was~~ remained merely a eyewash, where core conservative bureacracy remained [oppressive]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

New social movement, ~~re~~ reignited the seeds of dissent in the calme of democracy.

It refers to a set of movement which took new forms, association and issues ~~and~~ which marked a clear break from ~~age~~ age old practise of protest.

~~The~~ New movement marked begining of awakening and deepened democracy as:

1) New forms of association were bought to protest.

↳ eg group of rural farmers vs urban India.

2) This showed that beyond caste and religious divide, there were other emerging identities

3) The forms of protests were also new
↳ eg They used 'Rail-roko', 'Road Roko' strategy to press for demand.

4) Here the idea was to make the voice of weaker section heard against injustice

5) The issues demand were different from erstwhile caste issues
↳ eg Rural vs Urban divide amad demands were reflected

6) This showed the injustice meted

Don't write anything this margin (Set aside for examiner)

out to rural India in trajectory of development.

But, as all that glitter is not gold, there were some issues too.

1) Criticism of caste based divisions getting reflected.

2) The demands saw participation of all, but largely benefited the larger landowners.

3) The forms of protest were called undemocratic as disrupted lines of communication.

4) The movement has fizzled out too soon.

Thus it fell short of total revolution but by opening up about injustices it provided the right dissent to deepen the notion of democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

When the whole world was gasping for air due to COVID, the burning jungles in Australia and US were coughing us huge smoke. and these wildfires were not one off, but recurrent.

The reasons for wildfire:-

A) In Australia

1) Presence of huge dryland region allow easy spread of fire

2) Occurrence of El-Nino which caused drought

↳ provided fodder for fire

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

B) In US

3) The presence of Heat Dome effect which increased the temperature
↳ making the forests vulnerable

4) Impact of El-Nino in Southern Pacific and El Nino Modoki in northern Pacific

C) Common causes

5) Increasing global temperature due to global warming

6) Increased human interference in Jungle
↳ eg Campfires

7) Inadequate response and fireline formation.

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

India has critical learnings to take from these fires as :-

1) In India 21% forest are critically at risk of fire as per ISFR 2019

2) Human interference in Jungles is on rise

3) Forests are dry deciduous type with easy burning capacity

4) Also trees like Chire pine - burns fast

5) Impact of El-Nino and global warming are felt on India also.

Hence, India not only has lessons but critical warnings too and we need to strengthen our disaster management plan for it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन में जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Cross border flood management mechanism integrates the response to floods, much like the cause of flood which has cross border origin. ex over river Teesta, Brahmaputra.

India needs a cross border management as:-

1) India faces a flood situation due to lack of cross country coordination

→ eg China's untimely release of Brahmaputra water.

→ eg Nepal's inadequate efforts in dam management.

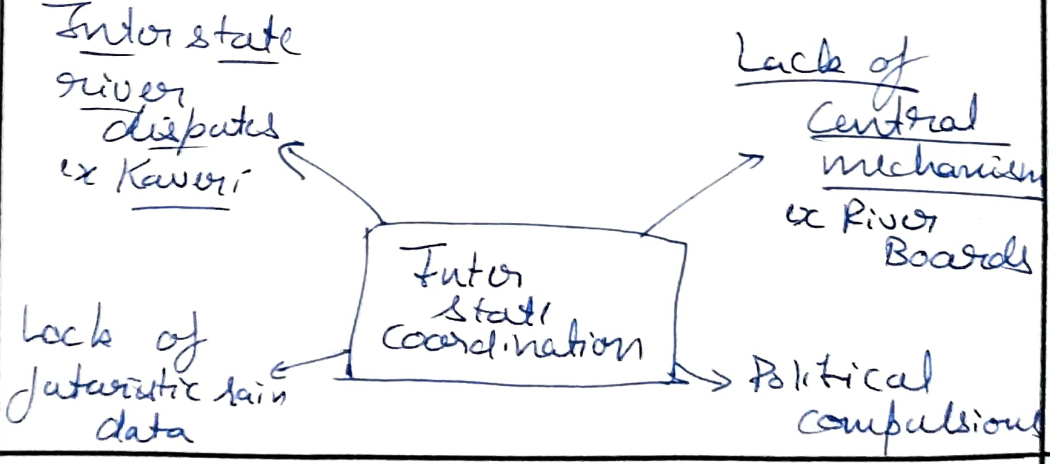
2) Cross state coordination has been deficient and has caused floods
↳ eg Dams under Tamil Nadu and rivers flow into Kerala.

3) Such* coordination will prevent damage life, livelood and resources

4) It can bring dividends of peace between countries
↳ prevent war.

5) Also allow upper riparian states to harness hydropower
↳ eg China Nepal, India for Pakistan,

[Issues in achieving]:



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Inter country coordination

- Absence of water sharing treaty ex India China
- Border disputes ex Nepal
- Non availability of data
- Domestic politics compulsion ex Teesta river

Thus a mechanism needs to be built for coordination

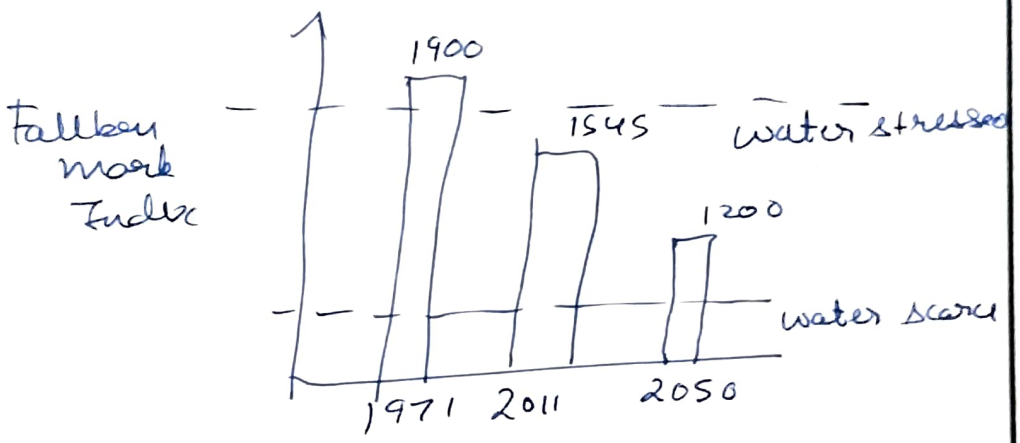
1) To collect data of river basin
   ↳ use satellite & GIS technology
2) Bilateral treaty mechanism between countries or under SAARC
3) 'River water Board' to be immediately constituted
4) Mechanism to share dam water release data.
5) India can support hydropower projects in neighbour eg Pancheshwar Dam

Thus natural calamity need a united effort of all, and not just of victim.

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short sighted government policies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has per capita availability of 1545 cm3 which is a water stressed situation as per Falkenmark Index.



This depletion of water is due to

Geoclimatic phenomenon :-

1) India has spatial distribution of rainfall which vary widely
   ↳ eg in 3/4th of year only 25% of rainfall.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat are drought prone.

3) Climate change has increased extreme weather events
↳ droughts more frequent.

4) Phenomenon like El-Nino
↳ reduces ~~water~~ rainfall in intervening periods.

5) Concentrated rainfall as seen now
↳ Causes runoff, instead of ground water recharge.

But this scarcity of water is contributed by

Short sighted governmental policies also! —

1) Policy of MSP on rice and wheat
↳ has caused growth of

them water deficient regions of Punjab and Haryana

2) Lack of Agroclimate based policies

3) FRP and SAP price on water guzzler sugarcane crop.

4) Domestic water subsidy
↳ causes waste of water.

5) Lax pollution control law.
↳ Industries polluting available water resources.

6) No focus on traditional rain water harvesting

Thus this is a perfect case, where "God punish only for the sins committed". And hence our lack of futuristic thinking has aggravated geoclimatic factors too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

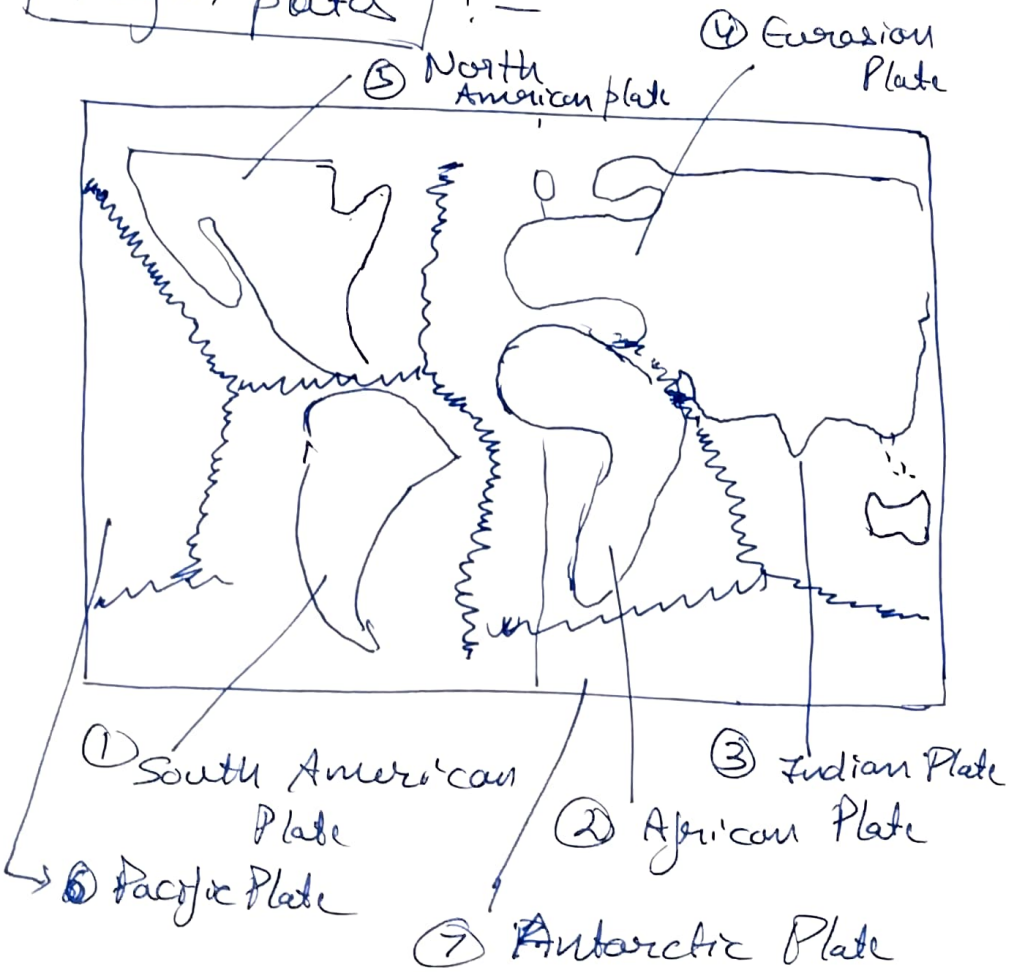
18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? (250 words) 15

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

Lithosphere plates are composed of upper ~~molte~~ solid Asthenosphere and crust of Lithospheric which moves over molten lava

eg North American plate.

Major plates :-



There are other minor plates too eg Nazca Plate, Caroline Philipine plate

How and why these plates move?

Force of movement

1) Asthenosphere molten lava heated by

2) Radioactive decay inside earth

3) Residual heat of earth

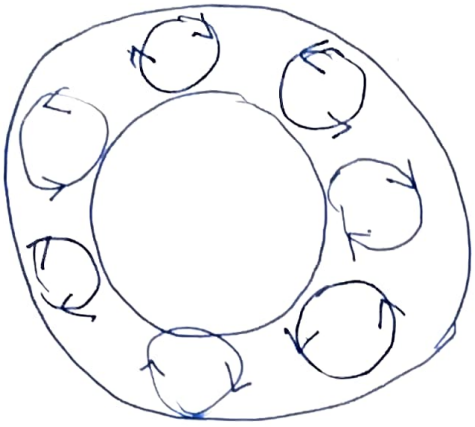
4) Gravity which cause downward pull at trench.

5) Tidal movements (though it remain controversial)

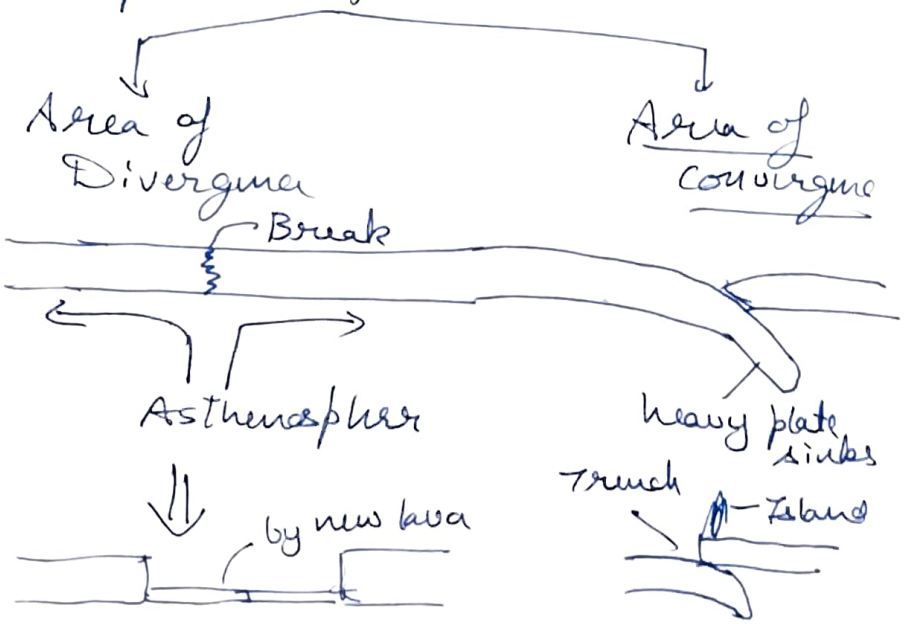
Don't write anything this margin (Use other side of pages for answers)

Movement

① Movement of Asthenosphere in earth



② Impact on plate



This is how movements are produced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism as enshrined in Preamble and Article, 25-28 is an explicit value of Indian constitution.

→ It means that state has no religion

→ It also means state will provide equal protection to all the religion.

There are instances where these values are are not adhered to in India

1) Cases of riots in India

eg Godhara riots, Kashmir

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pandit exodus.

2) Political rallies where repeated use of religious mobilisation

3) Social media with religious group

4) The intervention by state in religion eg Temple entry is termed as violation

5) Intervention by Supreme Court termed Judicialpapisy eg Triple talaq.

But in reality
India has yet not diluted its secular credentials

1) Though riots occur, but then impartial investigations are also

done with recorded punishments

2) Political rallies with use of religion are prohibited
↳ ECI regularly punishes violators

3) Social media group are private matter.

4) Intervention by state and Judiciary are required in Indian constitution
↳ to prevent intrareligious domination

5) A freedom sensitive state cannot abdicate its responsibility in name of secularism
↳ so temple entry allowed

"As one swallow doesn't make summer, the violation of law doesn't make India non secular"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care work infrastructure is the basic framework of infrastructure which enables providing of care and support to those in need.

ex Old age home.

~~Current~~

There is a need of increased investment as

- Current sorry state of affairs

1) Lack of financial resources
↳ eg less than 1% GDP invested

2) The care work is unrecognized

and ~~are~~ no emoluments paid for it

↳ eg women are left to do this work.

Here if investment is made it can serve multiple policies

Investment	Policy objectives
1) Recognition of work and remuneration	- women empowerment. - financial independence
2) Deliver service to ~~the~~ old people eg Silver economy	→ Increase welfare credential Article 41 DPSP → Increased productivity, increased GDP

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Investment in child education
↳ teaching
↳ digital resources

→ give skilled workforce (Skill India)
- Meet New Education Policy 2020 goals

4) Care to sick
↳ Hospitals
↳ Nursing home

→ Healthy and dignified life is essential (Article 21)
→ Article 41 DPSP care of ill and sick

5) Marginalised sections
↳ special schools
↳ Employment opportunity

→ ~~[illegible]~~ Jail, IIIs
article 15, 16 and DPSP 45 requirin

Thus the infrastructural investment needs to be earmarked for care economy to reap these dividends.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	AJEY SINGH RATHORE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	10/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Government of National capital Territory of Delhi Amendment Act, amends the Section 329 A of constitution which governs the administration of Delhi.

Major changes introduced in it are:-

1) It gives Lieutenant governor a final say in matters of Delhi i.e he may reject the advice of COM in case of a dispute.

2) It does so to remove the friction in administration of Delhi.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But these amendments have raised certain eyebrows as:

1) It goes against the principle of parliamentary form of government where the elected government has a final say.

2) It violates the supreme court judgement which asked LG to act on advise of CoM and disputes to be referred to the President.

3) This may undermine the administration of cosmopolitan Delhi

Hence the reform should not only focus on removing friction but should also promote the goal of democratic decentralisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.
(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Sedition law has a dubious distinction of being one, designed to repressed national movement, and then used by those repressed to ensure national feeling.

Sec 124-A of IPC which criminalises Sedition has been under criticism for following reasons:-

1) Frequent usage by the government for trivial issues too.

2) The conviction rate remains abysmmaly low, and hence it is seen as a tool of repression

3) Colonial origin question the intent of use

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) has become a means to settle political vendetta.

But inspite of such blemishes it remain of utility as:-

1) The secessionist tendencies as very much a reality ex Naga movement, Kashmir liberation terrorism

2) It restricts the fundamental right in favour of sovereignity & integrity of nation. Hence is a constitutionally recognised restriction.

3) ~~Misuse~~ Misuse of a law is no ground for repeal but is of reform.

Hence it should be continued only in a reformed manner where it adhere to S.C. specified situations in Kanhaiya Kumar case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Parliamentary Standing committees are a tool to enhance Parliamentary scrutiny of executive and hence an essential component of Indian democracy.

Issues with the committee :-

1) Decline in the number of bills referred to standing committee
ex in the ~~cur~~ current lok Sabha <25 % of bill have been referred.

2) Delay formation of committee

3) Short term of appointment (1 year) prevent development of experience.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Members are layman without subjective expertise

5) Apart from Public accounts committee they don't get expert help.

Looking at their importance it is crucial to empower them.

1) As per NCRWC, formation of Standing committee and passing all bill to them should be made mandatory.

2) Provide them with research resources, expert support

3) Longer duration of appointment to help develop experience.

4) Report of all committees should be compulsorily discussed.

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4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime ministers office (PMO's) power and authority is a reflection of PM's power only and hence in a majority government clearly outshines others

Advantages of this :-

1) It provides expert support to PM for decision making

2) faster decisions are made as avoid hierarchies

3) Encourages other ministeries for faster work and improves work culture instead of responsibility shifting.

4) Certain national security agencies working under it (ex RAW, NSA)

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needs the kind of secrecy and efficiency of this office.

But there are certain issues too with this office:! –

1) It diminishes the authority of Cabinet and cabinet secretary

2) Less representation in decision making.

3) Faster decisions does not necessarily gaurantee a better decision.

4) Confuses administration in case when PMO and cabinet secretariat passes conflicting orders.
Thus disrupt normal hierarchy.

Thus, it is an important office but its hierarchy must be clearly established under GoI rules of Business.

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5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.
(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data is the new oil, and not only corporates but governments across the world are keen to mine it.

This is because data has a crucial role in governance:-

1) It forms the foundation of evidence based policy making.
ex data on migrants is collect before forming policy

2) It measures the output and outcome of policy intervention
ex Aspiration district program regularly measures data.

3) This enables comparision of state government.

4) Also the feedback data helps in

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improvement of service delivery.

But, the road is not all easy to utilise data

Challenges in governance with data

- lack of infrastructural base to collect data.
- Shortage of trained human resource to manage data
- Privacy and security implication of storing data ex Air India data leak.
- lack of regulatory framework on classifying, anonymising data.
- Data of social welfare policies are difficult to quantify ex women safety

Thus a gamut of remedial measures needs to be taken

- early passage of Personal data Bill 2019 based on Sribrishna committee.
- Investment in human & physical infrastructure.
- Tapping on private sector potential through open data platforms ex UPI

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6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. **(150 words) 10**

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Marking a break from Gandhian organisations, recent decades have seen a variety of civil society association which are new in form, objective and methods.

Conditions which led to this looming of civil society are :-

1) Increased educational status of people demanding complex rights.
ex PUCL, ADR for reforms in elections.
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan for RTI - increasing transparency.

2) Globalisation and exposure to new ideas
ex Climate change movement Friday for future.

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3) Changing socio-cultural factors
ex Pride movement.
and Naz foundation which has led to decriminalisation of homosexuality thus protecting rights

4) Increased leisure time due to reduced work
ex Green robin hood army, to teach poor people on weekends.

These agencies have transformed the governance by increasing transparency (RTI), accountability of government (ADR, PUCL), upholding the rights of people (ex LGBTQ), and ~~tackli~~ reorienting policies to current times (ex climate change movement)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gati Shakti initiative ~~taken by~~ announced by the Prime minister attempts to accelerate the infrastructural projects and ultimately push ~~the~~ India towards a 5 trillion economy.

It will address the issue of infrastructural bottlenecks by

1) Preparing a list of eligible projects which are stuck.
2) Looking at impediments in such projects
3) Group of experts to addressed the regulatory gaps which is causing the delay.

4) fast the access to credit or monetise it so that the projects gets completed.

Also at same time it aims to restructure and improve upon governance by:-

1) finding areas of deficiency causing the bottlenecks.

2) cooperative participation with the stakeholder (which is essential for governance)

3) Reorient the policy for future projects.

Thus it will streamline governance to push for infrastructural acceleration and removing bottlenecks.

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8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal sector though hidden from governmental ~~books~~ data books but is the only visible option for India's ~~80~~ 90% of the workforce.

But due to informal nature the workforce faces certain challenges:-

1) The wages are low and mostly dip below national minimum wage.

2) Lack of social security benefits ex Migrants were forced to walk home on lockdown due to lack of social security

3) Women and children are more represented here and remain vulnerable to exploitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) It remain away to governmental welfare measures due to absence of record with government.

5) Health, education, skill of workers is neglected and hence a vicious cycle keep their future productivity low.

Recently e-shram portal was launched to help address these issues

e-shram portal

- It will register all the workers in informal sector
- Self registration with requirement of documentation
- provide base for future dedicated policy.
- In future disaster a targeted focus can be given
- They can be linked to skilled and better employment opportunities

Thus if implemented well, it can lay the foundation of more inclusive workforce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.
(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global minimum tax is a proposal to put a limit of 15% for taxation on corporates. If any country drops its rate below this the trading partner can top up the tax to make it 15% for corporates.

~~Prospects~~ It has recieved wide support globally and for India also many prospects lie:-

1) It will end the race to bottom with its competitors like Vietnam

2) Competition will be on fair parameters like skilled workforce.

3) Increase revenue generation for Indias social welfare program

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4) India will no longer need to spend energy in finding tax avoidance ~~to~~ done by corporates.

But certain questions have been raised with this proposal:—

1) It might reduce Indias policy options and impinge on sovereignity.

2) If all countries doesn't come on board, India will act as looser to developed world.

3) Also India ~~has~~ already has arrangements like Equilisation Levy

Thus India must join such forum but should bargain a suitable policy space for itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.
(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom and United States) security pact is new major development of geopolitics.

→ It marks a closer alignment of like minded democracies

→ The agreement to supply nuclear submarines to Australia will have implications on Indo Pacific.

→ Chinese reaction to the development has clearly shown the deepening fault lines

The future is hidden to us but the clue AUKUS gives are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

were much evident of the rising new global order.

And as an active participant India is not immune to the development.

→ India will appreciate the convergence of interest of world powers in stabilising Indo Pacific.

India has a converge with them.

→ India shares a strong relation with all the three countries.

→ This may push for India's acquisition of more nuclear submarines.

But it has raised some alarms by setting France and China and hence India faced the diplomatic decline in welcoming this initiative

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11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. **(250 words) 15**

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

PRI institution has envisioned to usher in an era of democratic decentralisation where principle of subsidiary (i.e function should be done by levels closer to people) is adhered to.

And to achive this vision financial empowerment is a must as :-

1) Financial discretion allow them to plan policies and make expenditure to fulfill them.

2) Accountability of the spending bring in ~~the~~ accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of work.

3) Current devolution has proven ineffective as

→ taxation base of PRI is thin

→ State devolution is minimal

→ fund of scheme are tied with their uses.

4) Hence an effective devolution is the first step to begin PRI empowerment.

~~But~~

5) Also it is the bud closest to ground an hence but understand the need of the area.

But this dream remains constrained because:-

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1) Of the items mentioned in 11th schedule, most states have done an unscientific devolution

2) Thus PRI's have a very thin tax base.

3) The funds of scheme has no discretion at the level of PRI and are tied in nature.

4) Reluctance of PRI's to use taxation power as they are afraid of public backlash.

5) Poor accounting procedures keep them away from issuing bonds to get resources.

Thus an enhanced financial devolution is a must and Ministry of Panchayat is incentivising the same through PEIAS scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India. **(250 words) 15**

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution does not explicitly mention the absolute seperation of power as proposed by Montesquie. But instead Seperation of power with a mix with added checks and Balance is implicit in constitution

As per it Judicial activism is a bullwork against:-

A) Legislative adventurism

An activist judiciary does not restrict itself to assessing the procedure followed but at times question a law if it violates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the due process i.e the basic structure

ex In Kesvananda Bharati case Court laid foundation of Basic structure of constitution which cannot be taken away by government.

In I.R. Coelho case it narrowed down the immunity 9th schedule granted to legislative adventurism.

B It also guards against executive excesses :-

It can ask executive to fulfill it duty or restrict any excess from duty.

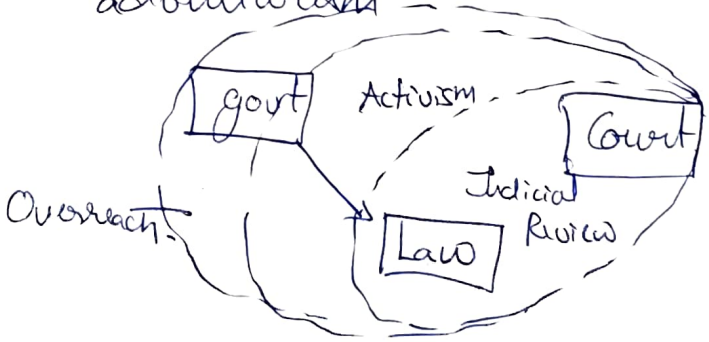
ex Judiciary laid down Right to Privacy in Puttuswamy case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and restricted the excessive breach of privacy by executive. But this activism should not turn into Judicial adventurism as:-

Ills of Judicial adventurism
- It violates separation of power
- It can undermin Judicial legitimacy
- Courts are neither as expert as executive not responsible as legislature.

..Thus a golden mean should be followed between activism and adventurism -



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bond scheme proposes the use of Electoral Bond which are bearer bank instruments as a means of political donation and hence to curb down cash donations.

It was shaped with benevolent intentions such as:-

1) It ensures KYC of donors to curb the menance of black money

2) It hides the identity of donor to prevent political harassment.

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3) Restrict the use to legitimate political parties only with >1% vote share.

But in order to attain these objectivity, the scheme forgo certain crucial goals :-

1) It decreased the transparency of political funding. And now neither the ECI nor public is aware about donor.

2) This violates Right to Information under Article 19 which is a prerequisite for Right to vote.

3) Without transparency even Accountability cannot be bought.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) People cannot question the lobbying or private interest involved in public policies.

5) This thus is a step backward for democracy.

This doesn't money policy is reflective of a trend, but the reflection has to be corrected too. Hence there is a need of reform where apart from black money, transparency is also a goal. The detail of donation can be revealed to EC, and published online much like the Jharkhand government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity means those decisions which can be taken closest to the public (lowest level) should be given to that level. And only those functions which can't be performed passed on to higher hierarchy.

ex 73rd and 74th Amendment Act

Significance of this was reflected during times of COVID:-

1) PRI institution were the eyes and ears of government to ensure quarantine.

ex - Health ministries micro-containment plan

- Odisha gove quarantine powers

to Sarpanchs.

2) The distribution of food grains was possible by involving local government.

3) Kerala's success story ~~to~~ in ~~that~~ tackling COVID was due to leveraging Kudumbashree model with PRI institutions

4) Also the success of vaccination campaign depended on the involvement of local tiers.

But this not mean the elimination of higher tiers of government

As those function which cannot be performed at lower level were passed to higher ones

5) COWIN platform to centralise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the equitable distribution of COVID vaccines.

2) ~~The~~ Supply chain of oxygen containers, medicines, were best tackled by centre.

3) Initial lockdown and ~~pha~~ phased opening was decided at central level.

But there were some gaps in coordination amonging tiers which led to efficiency and blame ~~gat~~ game.

Which calls for a institutional setup to tackle pandemic, which is designed in line with principle of subsidiarity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social media can be regarded as the Magna carta of human civilisation as the rules and those ruled have never been more closer.

Social media has ushered in transparency and accountability in governance as:-

1) Government regularly updates the ongoing programs online. This enforces implementing organisation to remain accountable to public

2) People use platform like Twitter to question government-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ex People complaining of delay in train arrival using social media (Twitter).

3) It allows users to bypass paid news and ask critical questions to leaders.

4) It has built in social capital which is not only assisting government by opening up discussions ex Swachh Bharat campaign.

But this form of accountability lacks the efficiency of intitutional accountability.

1) Social media due to anonymity of user remains an informal mechanism,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) The answerability of government on social media has no legal backing

3) Hence cannot match the effectiveness of judicial accountability

4) It lacks the expertise of institutes like CAG bringing financial accountability.

5) Digital divide restricts the use of social media to select few only.

Thus social media can complement existing mechanism but are a no replacement for institutional horizonal and vertical accountability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Government is of the people, by the people and for the people but when it tries to do something for the people, it finds itself handicapped by the people.

Governmental public service delivery efficiency is questioned by certain factors :-

1) The overlap of policy making and implementation, choose an easy to implement but low on dividend policy.

2) Bureaucratic red tapism makes the implementation tardy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lack of infrastructural base to deliver upon.
ie to deliver health services.
shortage of doctors, facilities is huge

4) No inbuilt mechanism of accountability and hence leakages are high.

5) As famous quoted by ex-PM, out of ₹100 spent on welfare only less than ₹1 reaches the target.

But of late the reforms ushered have questioned this questionable attitude

1) Reforms in civil services like lateral ~~and~~ entry and ~~Ka~~ Mission Karmyogi has resolved to strengthen ~~the~~ service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) e-governance reforms has improved the speed of delivery even across geographical barriers

3) Inclusion of social audit as an essential component in MGNREGA has provided a mechanism of accountability

4) Year by year organisations are improving their service delivery score in Sevottam model.

Thus the right incentive and intention can yield right outcome if these reforms are pursued to their conclusion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

At a time when India food production has hit an all time high and export are rising with double digit growth, the irony arose due to sudden dip in India ranking from 94 to 102.

Thus the factor of efficiency are to be found elsewhere

That is :-

A) In distribution of food produced

1) ~~Indi~~ Some states like Punjab are surplus in production while regions of central India still face food scarcity due to lack of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

food transport from surplus regions

2) Exclusion caused by use of Aadhar based verification. and thus they are deprived of PDS

3) The quality of food, regularity of PDS service is still questionable

4) Lack of portability of PDS cards was also a major reason.

B Intake of food when available

5) Behavioural practices prevent proper nutrition
ex wealthy children eating carbohydrate only diet.

6) Socio cultural practices ex neglect of nutrition of girl child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Prolactical feeding over breastfeed hampers the nutrition

[C] Diseases causing decreased absorption

8) Lack of sanitation, handwashing lead to parasitic infections. They reduce nutrient intake.

9) Lack of timely treatment of diarrhoea by zinc causes mucosal disruption — reduced absorption.

[D] Even the criteria of oral examination for calculation of GHI appears faulty at some parameters.

But with wasting time on debates of criteria India should look correct plethora of efficiency through a revamped post COVID POSHAN Abhiyan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the Alma Ata Declaration Primary health care is the most effective in tackling health outcomes and India remains committed to achieving a univoral coverage at PHC.

But PHC in India are plagued with certain challenges:-

1) Shortage of human resources with due to non ~~fut~~ fulfillment of vacancy or absentism

2) Shortage of infrastructural support

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lack of referral linkage to higher ~~centre~~ centres.

In light of these deficiencies Democratisation of primary healthcare is indispensable as

1) Appointment of village committee to oversee the affairs will bring in more responsibility in administration

2) It will question the infrastructural deficiency and hence Accountability to improve services will be there.

3) More involvement of local will change attitude of fear against modern medicines

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4) All involvement of all sections much like PRI will make service more equitable and eliminate exclusion.

5) It will also reduce leakage of resources and corruption rampant at PHC level

Thus Kudumbshree model of Kerala is one to be imitated in other states so that local people get involved in management and functioning of their health centre.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

"Indo Pacific is the new Atlantic" and has rightly attracted the eyeball of all regional and non regional actor across the globe.

Factors which are causing the shift:-

1) Countries around Indo Pacific are the leading economic powerhouse

2) Any disruption will choke world's supply chain and will ultimately involve all

3) Rising stature of China and its aggressive posturing in south

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China sea has ~~as~~ raised the eyebrows in geopolitical landscape.

4) Other countries like India, Australia, ~~also~~ Japan also have global ambition and may get ~~involved~~ affected in this region.

5) Also the region is resource rich as Polymetallic nodules, fisheries etc.

And these development rightly invoke India's interests as:-

1) India prefers a peaceful, rule based order, conducive for its growth.

2) Indias economic interests might get affected by supply chain disruptions.

3) India has a long coastline

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and seek to development utilising the region.

4) It provides India an opportunity to align with like minded countries.

But the shift has come with certain challenges for India.

1) Any spillage of conflict ~~and~~ can easily involve India

2) Supply chain disruption, will hurt India's interests.

3) Ramifications of India's position will be felt on our northern border with China.

Thus India has all the reasons to associate with the development while keeping a caution to safeguard its interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The regime change in Afghanistan has more destabilising implication then any solace of ending of war.

In light of this, countries across the world are realigning their policies with Afghanistan.

India's policy must be framed with strategic goals :-

1) Indias association with a Nationalist Afghanistan government is a must in rising faction fights.

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2) India should keep a precondition of not hosting Anti India terror groups on Afghanistan.

3) India should walk carefully so that impact of India-Pakistan relationship can be minimised on Afghanistan.

4) India should leverage its historical association and huge development aid in recent times to build on the relation

5) India ~~to~~ ~~it~~ is better placed in negotiations through regional forums like SCO, then bilateral meetings.

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Inspite of best intentions India should be prepared for increased cross border terrorism and should give a befitting ~~reply~~ reply to the same.

AJEY SINGH RATHORE 52250 Test 1864

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कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q 1)

Agristack platform is a all in one digital solution for agriculture. It aims to connect farmers data with land data and agricultural produce data to give a comprehensive solution.

Features

- Farmers Id
- Land records in digital format
- Agricultural Produce data

Serves as a foundation

- It will enable providing timely advices to farmers
- Private sector can use it to design solutions
- Insurance companies will create personalised solution
- R&D by researchers
- Better public policy
- Use of technology
  ex Precision Agriculture

But there are some concerns with it:-

1) Risk of loss of data and Privacy issues
↳ eg when Air India got data leak

2) Private players may misuse data
↳ will approach farmers when most vulnerable.

3) Digital divide - farmers lack litracy to use it

4) Lack of digital infrastructure to deliver upon.

5) Non updated land record.

6) Poor marketing - APMC restricted model

Way forward → Personal data protection Bill 2019 to be passed
- Invest in digital infrastructure
- APMC reform
- SUAMITVA scheme to early update records

But solution should be consensus based to involve farmers

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Q2

Geothermal energy is the ~~the~~ utilisation of earth's (geo) stored heat energy by converting it into electricity or directly for heating

ex - Yellowstone US, Iceland.
- Tatapani (plan) India.

Advantages
- ~~Non~~ renewable form of energy
- Less damaging impact on environment as coal.
- Can be developed in remote regions like Ladakh where other sources not possible
- Low maintenance cost unlike solar wind
- No seasonality effect on production.

Despite advantages, it has not been adapted on a wide

Scale because

1) Need of huge expenditure on initial investment

2) Large size of plant.
↳ not possible to install in homes like solar.

3) Direct heat use is limited in tropical country
↳ unlike Iceland like region

4) Risk of release of harmful gases

5) Energy sector is dominated by PSU which lag in innovation

Way forward
- → Need to increase investment
- → PPP projects for viability
- → R&D on harmful gases prevention
- → Hybrid sale with wind & solar
  ↳ remove seasonality problem

Thus it can be a game changer for worlds [3rd largest] energy consumer

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Q3

India is world 2nd largest producer of fisheries and also 2nd largest in terms of aquaculture capacity.

In this light WTO's measures to cause elimination of illegal unreported fishing has raised mixed emotions

Advantages
- It will reduce depletion of global fishing stock
- Conserve loss of Biodiversity
- In line with idea of Blue economy
- Certain nations like Japan kill whale at unsustainable rate
- It impact wide movement of organisms in oceans

But the mechanism of implementation has created

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Some concerns :-

1) Create unfair playing ground for rich and developing countries

2) In India, fishing a major source of livelihood

3) This policy can disproportionately harm smaller fishermen.

4) It will still leave gaps for exploitation on large seas
↳ benefit big boat owners.

India in this light:
↳ supports a need to conserve oceanic biodiversity
↳ wants to safegaurd fishermen livelihood.
↳ wants policy space for developing countries

And has an inclusive Blue economy in form of SAGAR strategy

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
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Q4

India has 36% of its region as irrigated land and rest of it is an rainfed region.

While most policies till now were biased against these :-

1) MSP regime selective provides higher subsidy for rice, wheat
↳ these cannot be grown in hardy rainfed regions.

2) Green revolution was restricted to these irrigated regions.

3) Insurance premiums are high for rainfed regions.

4) Lack of investment in land
↳ stagnant expansion of percentage of irrigated region

5) Policies like microirrigation,

selectively focuses on already developed region.

Realising this shortcoming, certain governmental initiatives in this regard are:—

1) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojna
↳ watershed development component
↳ "Har Khet ko Pani"

2) PM KUSUM (Kisan Urja evam Sinchayee Uthan Yojna)
↳ to provide standalone solar pump for increasing irrigation coverage

3) Mission for extension of green revolution to Eastern states

Now need to → extend protective irrigation coverage
↓ Agro climate based crop promotion
↘ Sustainable farming

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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Q5

Marine heatwaves are increased temperature in localised oceanic regions above the long period average. It is calculated as more than 2°C increase for 2 days.

ex mass death in Atlantic of fishes

Causes

Stratification of water
↓
prevent mixing with cold water

Increased global warming
- 1.07°C average temperature rise

Causes

Changing oceanic circulation
↳ reduced AMOC
↳ slowdown of Thermohaline
⇓
reduced mixing of water

Anthropogenic
→ increased temperature near ~~water~~ warm water discharge by industries
i.e Thermal pollution

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
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Impact

- Impact on organisms
  1) Death of Phytoplankton
  2) Fishes loss
  3) Loss of biodiversity
  4) Toxic waste
     - Bioaccumulation
     - Biomagnification
- Behavioural
  5) Migration pattern change
- Livelihood
  6) Fishermen will find reduced catch
  7) Navigation issue
     - blocked propeller
- Cultural
  8) Loss of Aesthetic Beauty
  9) Loss to tourism industry
     ex Great Barrier reef Australia

Way forward

- Global mitigation
  - Improve INDC, Net neutrality by 2050
- curb Thermal discharge in water

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space!
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Q6

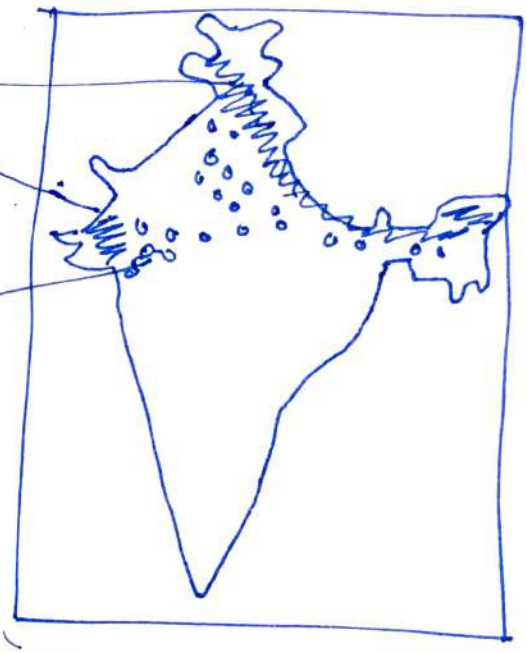
In India 67% of the region is Earthquake prone with high intensity zones.

Aseismic structure provide strength to withstand these earthquakes

Earthquakes

1) Very severe Earthquake

2) Severe category of earthquake



Need of National Program on seismic retrofitting

1) Increased earthquake risk (above mentioned)

2) Lot of old buildings which house vital structure
↳ esc Centra Vista, Parliament

↳ collapse of them cause national crisis.

3) Critical information infrastructure are not earthquake resistant

4) A unified plan can help as
↳ Region specific guidelines based on risk
↳ legal liability for retrofitting
↳ In line with idea of build back Better

5) It will also fulfill India's Sendai framework committment

Thus need to → assess the buildings requiring it
↓ Allocate fund for mitigation
↓ Create a expert committee for plan
↳ as suggested by 15th Finance Comm

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Q1

Cryptoassets are electronically tradable commodities which are protected by crytographically encrypted codes.

Though their are risks

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite it certain Advantages

Advantages
- → Decentralise governance
  - ex Andhra Pradesh program of e-land records
- → Encrypted data
  - ↳ strongest security
- → NFT (Non fungible Token)
  - → blessing for modern artists
- → Can aid National digital Health mission
  - ↳ Patient has complete control of ~~abt~~ data

Thus there is need to allow with certain safeguards

Way ahead
- → Privacy Bill 2019 to protect data
- → Government backed currency
- → R&D to reduce electricity use
- ↓ Regulation is better than banning.

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Q8

Virtual reality refers to feeling of real life experiences in computer screens. ex VR headset

While Augmented reality allows visualisation of virtual objects on real life fields.
ex NASA's space App.

They have massive innovation potential :-

In industries and research field

1) In gaming industry it is major boon
↳ provides real life experience ex Pokemon Go

2) Allow virtual office to be created
↳ work from home with better participation.

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Tourism potential and Education opportunity
↳ virtual tour of galleries
↳ ex Google tour of Francis Louvrae museum

4) Helps in Aviation, automobile industry
↳ To better design products

5) In medical field better research opportunity
↳ improve doctor's skills
↳ more precise surgeries

6) Creation of pharmaceutical nanomolecules
↳ study interactions.

Thus India ~~in~~ needs to invest in Semiconductor manufacturing to compliment Software industry. It will help develop (indeginous industry).

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
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Q9/

~~National~~ Narcotics Control Bureau is an executive agency empowered under NDPS Act 1985 to tackle drug related crimes.

Role and functions

1) It is apex agency for drug related crime.

2) Works under ministry of home affairs

3) It causes surveillance ~~under~~ of trade trade.

4) Coordinates with BSF for borders smuggling.

5) It arrest for intake of drug substance. and carrying more than prescribed amount of drug

[Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act 1985]

↳ provides for prescribed amount of drug substances

↳ NCB to enforce the law.

↳ Punitive measures for curbing drug trade

[Need for reform/remodelling] :-

1) To include newer drugs under its definition

2) NCB is ineffective in tackling crime

3) Lack of coordination with state police & border security

↳ high trade in Punjab, Manipur.

4) Preventive detention provision creates grounds of misuse

Thus we need a 'SMART' police approach to well equip NCB with minimum violation of human rights

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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Q 10

India has a solid framework of IT Act 2000, Telegraph Act 1885 to monitor communications

Surveillance is necessary

- To prevent cyber attack
  - need to monitor cyber space
- It provides information to prevent crime
- Changing nature of crimes needs surveillance
  - ex online smuggling
- monitoring terrorist communications
  ↓
  provides link to entire organisation
  ex 26/11 investigation of David headley

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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Concerns

- Abuse of law for political gain
- Against Article 19 → to speak without recorded
- Reduces Journalism freedom
- Against Article 21 → Privacy of individual
- Reduced public trust
- Against UNDHR → Convent for political rights

Way forward

- Personal data protection Bill 2019
- Surveillance ↓ with reduced governmental discretion
- Judicial oversight mechanism
- Surveillance under proper authority to ensure public trust in process
- Parliamentary report

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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Q11

Farming is a age old activity which is guided by multitude of factors, one of them being the yield or productivity of crop.

Other factors guiding decision

1) Market price signals to farmers
↳ expectation of future revenue

2) Cob web phenomenon - past years revenue

3) Government policy support
↳ ex MSP price of crops

4) Cost of inputs to be used in particular crop.

5) Availability of seeds
↳ whether GM monopoly or not

6) Risk of pest infection in crop
↳ eg cotton Bollworm.

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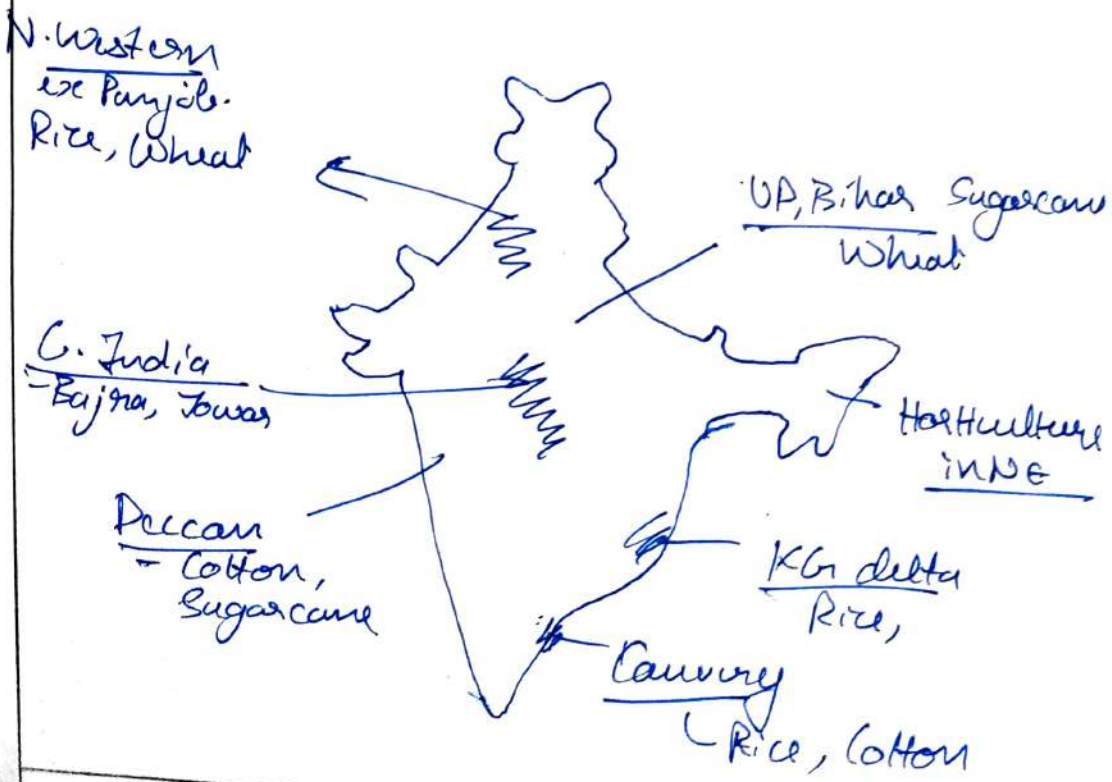
7) Perishability of crop and distance to market
↳ eg Horticulture crops

8) Traditional knowledge of growing practice

9) Food choices of consumers.

Need to bring change in distribution

Current pattern



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Need to change :-

1) MSP driven pattern and not agro climate driven
   ↳ Rice ~~and~~ is harming Punjab

2) Threatens ecology, water potential
   ↳ Punjab → Alkalinisation of soil, ground water depletion

3) Lack of commercial crop in entire country

4) No extension of green revolution in North East
   ↳ Need to extend infrastructure there

5) Need to meet demands of Palm oil import, pulses — which are important

6) Sustainability of agriculture

Way forward → Evergreen revolution of M.S. Swaminathan, investment in market infrastructure, reform APMC markets.

12)

Livestock sector refers to the animal husbandary sector which includes cattle, milch animals, poultry. As these provide supplementary income to farmers

Importance in Agriculture economy

- Resilience to climate shocks as safer than crops
- Additional avenue of income to farmers
- Nutrition ex milk of goat to child
- Revenue for small and marginal farmer
- Farm waste is used as animal feed → reduces problem of burning waste
- Animal waste is used as manure for soil → Organic farming

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Steps taken by government

1) National Livestock mission
   - Fodder management
   - Pigs in North east
   - Develop poultry sector

2) Rashtriya Gokul Yojna - for cows

3) National mission for livestock diseases
   - Vaccine against FMD, Brucella
   - Veterinary hospital chain

4) National Animal Husbandary Infrastructure development Fund

5) National dairy development mission

6) National Infrastructure fund for dairy development.

7) Food safety and security Standard authority India (FSSAI)

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Potential Impact of climate change on sector

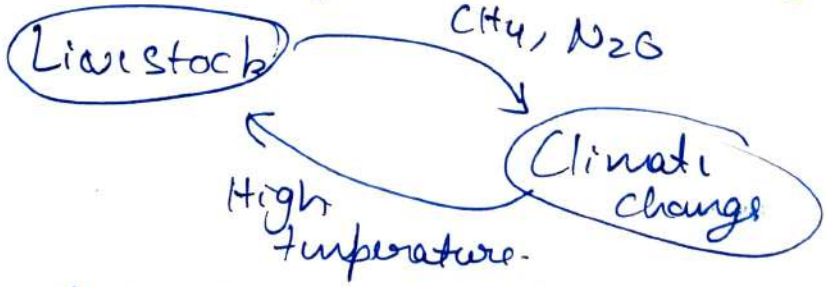
1) Warming of climate reduces yield of milk
↳ ex Jersey cow needs low temperature

2) It impacts fodder produce
↳ scarcity for animals.

3) Increases animal diseases
↳ ex Foot and mouth disease

4) Adverse weather events ex cyclones
↳ disrupt supply chain and kills livestock

5) Also livestock fuels climate change



Thus need to halt climate change
Invest in veterinary services,
R&D for more resilient breeds.

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13

Economics follow two types of models - demand side ~~two~~ model, and supply side investment model. Supply side model suggests that supply investment creates demand for future investments

for instance,

Investment in infrastructure in Indian economy will lead to :-

Merits

1) It will increase employment avenues in economy
↳ reflect in improved wages
⇓
fuel more demand.

2) It will remove supply chain bottleneck
⇓
Increased competitiveness of

of Indian export products
⇓
Increased exports and forex revenue

3) Increased investment in R&D and innovation
↳ improved productivity of economy.

4) Crowding in effect - Governmental investment crowds in private capital
↳ eg DMIC is attracting industries

5) It creates sustainability of growth

Demerits

1) ~~Lack of private~~

1) Infrastructure investment has a huge opportunity cost
↳ diverts money from demand side measures

2) This reduces demand in economy
↳ may deter private investment in economy.

3) It can perpetuate inequalities in Indian society
↳ as resources distributed inequally

4) Loss of revenue to government

5) If investment is done by borrowing from market
↳ Crowd out private sector

Hence there is a need to balance supply side economy with demand.

ex India - should invest in projects like Sagarmala
↳ But, it need MGNREGA like demand creation measures also.

14

Food processing sector in India is one of the sunrise sector of economy with huge employment and export growth prospects

In it [innovations] provide both an opportunity and assure sustainability :-

1) It increases the investment in value addition to food crops
   - Better wages to farmers
   - Reduces intermediaries
   - Increases entrepreneurial capital

2) It will reduce food wastage in the agricultural sector
   ↳ India has 15-20% food wastage

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3) Huge employment avenues for rural population

- Currently Hidden employment in Agriculture
- Need of low skilled job opportunities

And it provides a labour intensive industry option

4) Increase value addition in term of storage and food diversification
↳ Jams, sauce, etc can be made out of produce

5) It provides improved choices to consumers
↳ ex rising middle class is demanding more avenues of choices

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But there are some challenges

→ Lack of investment by private sector

→ Low level of skilled human resource

→ Rigid environmental laws

→ Distorted market structure

→ Weak supply chain.

→ Small farmers with minimal surplus

Thus there is need of

→ Increased support for micro food processing

→ R&D support to small factories.

→ Entrepreneurial support for innovation

→ Reduce rigidities of regulation.

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15

Unemployment threatens to turn India's demographic dividend into demographic disaster.

Currently the rate is 4.8%

In this there are some structural issues in economy

→ Mismatch of skill and demand by industries

→ general slowdown of economy

→ global slowdown of economy

→ But there are other factors also which is causing this

1) COVID related shock to world economy
↳ increased unemployment around world

2) Competitive labour market conditions
↳ eg Vietnam

3) Growing protectionism and reducing global investments

4) Indian exports faces discriminatory non tariff barriers
↳ reduces investments

5) Uncompetitive Indian labour force as compared to world
↳ low skill and education opportunities
↳ labour law rigidities

Thus to tackle this problem series of measures are taken:-

1) Simplification of labour codes
↳ 4 labour codes created after replacing more than 100 laws

2) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna for skill development

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3) National apprenticeship scheme
↳ to support field based learning of interns.

4) PM Rozgar Yojna - government will provide employment benefits of workers
↳ reduce impact on industries.

5) New Education policy 2020 which focuses on vocational Education of workforce

But beyond this there is a need for
→ Creating skilling opportunities
→ Industry - academia linkage
→ Investment in R&D to improve productivity
→ Industry 4.0

Only then Can India tackle unemployment

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16

India, driving on its successive working based on its INDC was resolute in making future promises at COP26

Commitments

1) It aims to achieve net zero emission by 2070
↳ balance climate concerns and growth.

2) It aims to make total 500GW investment in renewable energy.

3) It aims to achieve total renewable energy of ~~less than~~ 50% by 2030

4) It expects global community to provide 1 trillion of

investment in meeting adaptation and mitigation challenges.

Thus, it questions India's capabilities in achieving Net zero emission by 2070.

India has capacity

1) Successful INDC contributions are encouraging

2) It reduced emission intensity by 24% for its GDP
↳ closer to achieving 33% target

3) It will meet renewable energy target of 40% by 2023.

But there are certain questions on its capabilities:

1) It has huge economic growth needs
↳ can't compromise on poverty

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2) Its population is growing
↳ will increase energy needs

3) Urbanisation is fastest in world and will reach 50% by 2080
↳ need extensive energy

4) R&D support by developed world is lukewarm.

5) Limitations of renewable
↳ ex seasonality.

Thus India should actively pursue
→ One world one grid to connect renewable
→ Seek active support of world community in adaptation and mitigation measures

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17.

Western Ghats are one of the oldest geological regions of the world and a Biodiversity hotspot with thousands of endangered species.

Geographical factors causing disasters

→ Tall, steep cliffs increase risk of landslide

→ Heavy rainfall in the region
⇓
Causes erosion and weight of rocks to fall

→ Wave cut erosions near the shore

→ High temperature change in tropical climate
⇓
Exfoliation of rocks

↳ Biological factors like animal burrows → erosion

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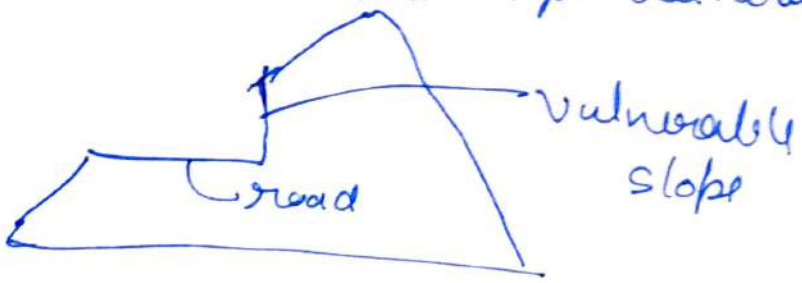
Human interventions has exacerbated them as :-

→ Deforestation of forests
↳ made the slopes unstable

→ Climate change
↳ increased heavy, concentrated rainfalls
↳ increased forest fires.

→ Construction activities like rail, road, houses
↳ leaves the slope vulnerable



→ Explosion - ex Dynamite use

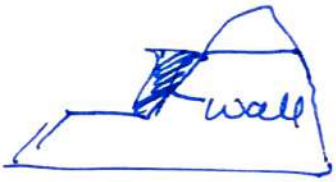
→ Dam constructions

→ Ground water extraction
↳ collapse of hollow.

Measures to safeguard western Ghats :-

1) Early implementation of Gadgil committee recomendation
↳ safeguard Ecologically sensitive area.

2) Protective measures for existing infrastructure
↳ ex wall Shields



3) Curb on illegal construction activities of humans

4) Practise sustainable farming
↳ ex Bunding to prevent seepage

5) Develop ecotourism, instead of developing buildings for tourism.

Thus a strong political will is needs by states to implement them.

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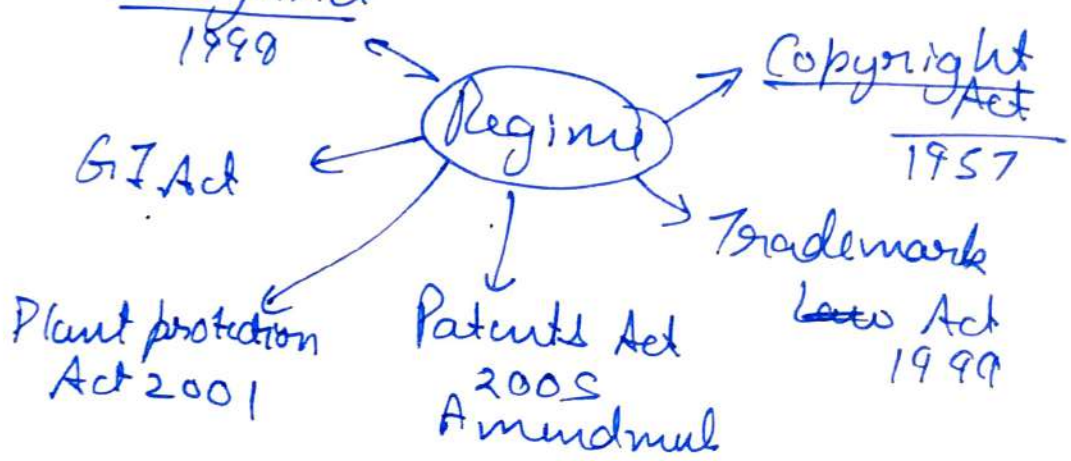
18

IPR regime protect the innovations of individuals' scientific, creative and literary pursuits.



It has inadequate protection and enforcement.

→ Lacks comprehensive coverage in patents Act
↳ ex Data exclusivity

→ Rampant issue of online piracy
↳ movies, games.

→ Misuse of copyright Act
↳ books sold freely

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In this light, measures to make IPR regime more robust

1) Increased investment in citizen Awareness

- Knowledge to Create IPR resources
- That violation of IPR is illegal

2) Create a robust laws to Overlook IPR regime in compliance with global framework

3) Train police with law to ensure quick implementation

4) Create digital surveillance capability of police.

5) Use of Big data and AI tools to block access to pirated content.

6) More use of tools like [IPR Nani] which aimed at human capacity building

7) Include in curriculum of schools and colleges about IPR right.

8) Faster IPR rights clearance to ensure safegaurd.

9) An online registry of IPR for quick search

We need a robust IPR to push economy in R&D led productivity as

→ tackle middle income trap

→ Productivity gains.

→ Growing new technology exclusions ex 5G

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19

Terrorists are open security threat to a nation and are ideological driven ex Al Qaida

While organised crime groups are not openly challenging state and remaind driven by money ex D-company, CRIS

[Similarities]

1) Both violate rule of law.
2) Indulge in criminal activities of serious nature
3) Monetary support essential for survival
4) Lead by an head of organisation
5) Strongly knit community

But there are certain differences too.

[Differences]

Organised crime group	Terrorists
Ideology – money mads	– some radical ideology
Challenge – No opm Challenge	Challenge state openly
Weapon – smaller weaponry	Carry deadly arms
Technique – money extraction	Cross border smuggling

Inspite of these differences there are [linkages seen] :-

Exclusive work
- early times

Cooperation
↓
After 9/11 attack

collaboration
ex Al Qaeda & D company

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1) Tactical linkages for cooperation due to activities

↳ OCG provide money

↳ Terrorists provide weaponry, Cross border movements.

2) After 9/11 closer association due to US crackdown.

3) Strategic association due to proximity in ideology
ex D-company helped Terrorist

4) Growing connection in cyberspace

5) Cooperation in Antistate activities

Hence, need for UAPA like law to govern OCG and transfer Coordination work to NIA.
This will ensure better coordination

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20

As long as humanities desire for domination exist, ~~way of~~ war fails to cease. They just change morphology.

In this civil society is emerging as new frontier as.

1) Hybrid warfare ideology
↳ which disrupt civil presence to maximise impact

2) Involvement of local people in warfare
↳ make it difficult for ~~cyberac~~ security agencies to track and neutralise

3) Risk of negative publicity

due to action on civil society

4) growing cyber space avenues
↳ allows cross border connection and manipulation possible.

5) Lack of civic awareness and cyber hygiene in citizen
↳ predisposes them to such kind of warfare

6) Growing technological capacity of nation
↳ ex deployment of AI by China, US.

Thus there is a need for investment in civil society to safeguard against this warfare.

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1) Increased awareness of citizenry
   - Cyber Hygiene
   - Civic Awareness

2) Regulatory influence on civil society working

3) Network surveillance tools to preempt attack.

4) Increased capacity of security agencies to deal with it.

5) Deployment of technologies like AI, big data.

Thus, there is need of international cooperation and agreement to global governance models to prevent this menace.

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